



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

MANY WOMEN TO-DAY
NOT ONLY RELIEVE
THEIR EYES FROM OVERSTRAIN
BUT THEY
IMPROVE THEIR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE
BY WEARING
N. J. AZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,963 號三十六百九千九萬一第 日十二月五年戌 1922, HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1922. 四拜禮 號五十六月六年一十國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

INTIMATION

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. " 2.30 " " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon " 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
As on Week Days.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars, not already full, running at the
time stated in the Company's time-tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
Cheques or Compro Order representing
Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, September 15th, 1921 until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Station	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22	No. 23	No. 24	No. 25	No. 26	No. 27	No. 28	No. 29	No. 30
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Through
	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.	Arr.
CANTON (T. S. S. S.)	dep.				8.00							8.45							1.30
SHEN LUNG	dep.				8.15							11.45							6.40
Sham Chau	dep.	7.35	8.06	10.37	11.15	11.40	8.25	8.36	8.36	8.15	8.36								6.40
Shengtung	dep.	7.45	8.17	10.48			8.36	8.47	8.47	8.25	8.47								
Facing	dep.	7.55	8.13	10.45			8.47	8.58	8.58	8.47	8.58								
Taipei Market	dep.	7.25	8.01	10.44			8.11	8.16	8.16	8.48	8.53								
Taipei	dep.	7.47	8.54	11.01			8.29	8.34	8.34	8.58	9.03								
Shaili	dep.	7.40	8.47	11.16			8.24	8.46	8.52	8.40	8.52								
Yuanmou	dep.	7.37	8.14	8.59	12.15		8.25	8.35	8.35	8.52	8.58								
KOWLOON	dep.	8.25	8.59	9.11	11.58	12.25	8.51	8.51	8.51	9.10	9.14								7.35

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Manager (night) ... K.633.
Secretary ... K.369.
Harbour Engineers ... K.604, K.622.

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New shipment just arrived Ex: s.s. "Suraga"

Size	Inch Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
26 x 3	Clincher	\$22.00	\$4.00
26 x 3	"	35.00	5.00
27 x 3	"	35.00	5.25
28 x 3	"	36.00	5.50
30 x 3	"	45.00	7.50
31 x 4	"	55.00	8.50
Size	Millimeter Sizes Fabric	Tyres	Tubes
875 x 105	Clincher	68.00	10.00
885 x 105	"	73.00	11.00
815 x 120	"	82.75	12.00
880 x 120	"	85.00	12.50
880 x 135	"	95.00	13.00
895 x 135	"	98.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Royal Cord	Tyres	Tubes
32 x 3	Straight Side Non Skid	85.00	18.00
32 x 4	"	115.50	9.75
33 x 4	"	120.00	10.50
34 x 4	"	122.00	11.00
35 x 4	"	130.00	11.50
36 x 4	"	135.00	12.00
37 x 4	"	137.00	12.50
38 x 4	"	138.50	12.75
39 x 4	"	145.00	13.00
36 x 6	"	155.00	13.50
Size	Inch Sizes Nobby Cord	Tyres	Tubes
36 x 6	Straight Side Non Skid	180.00	25.00

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SHANGHAI LOTTERIES. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL VIEWS.

The Municipal Gazette states:—
A report by the Commissioner of Police is submitted (1) on the subject of a lottery that is being conducted by a local company and in connection therewith.

(2) suggesting that the time is opportune for re-consideration of the Council's attitude towards lotteries, in view of the recent decision of the French Council to allow Chinese lotteries in the French Settlements.

As to (1) it is pointed out that the company concerned requested permission to conduct a guessing contest in May, 1921, when the Council replied that, if cash prizes were given, such a contest would be a lottery and could not be approved, but that if no cash prizes were given there would be no objection thereto. It is further pointed out that no application has been made to the Council in the case of the present lottery, which specifically provides for prizes in kind or in cash at the option of prize winners.

As to (2) reference is made to the efforts made by the Council in the latter part of 1915 and in the early part of 1916 to secure the agreement of the French Council to the adoption of a similar policy towards lotteries to that obtaining in this Settlement, with the result that the French Council then stated that it shared the view, held by the Council and regarded with disapproval all Chinese lotteries, but it reserved to itself liberty to adopt any attitude thereto that it saw fit. It is next pointed out that the Council's policy in this matter is based on By-law XXXIX and on the published minute on Lotteries contained in the Handbook of Local Regulations, but that application of this policy had varied to some extent with the varying views of succeeding Councils and with the circumstances of each particular case, and that it appeared therefore very desirable that a definite policy and procedure should now be laid down for application to all cases so far as possible, to which end, and on the assumption that members would desire to confirm their general disapproval of lotteries, the following suggestion is submitted as a basis for discussion, viz:—

Lottery licences to be granted only on application made on the requisite form giving the required particulars of the lottery and provided that such lottery comes under one or other of the following heads and complies with the conditions set forth. All other lotteries to be prohibited.

(a) Lotteries or Raffles for Charitable Purposes. No cash prizes; only prizes in kind permitted. The charitable purposes, the parties conducting the lottery, and the conditions attached thereto, to be approved by the Council.

(b) Lotteries to Assist the Sale of an Article of Trade—no cash prizes; only prizes in kind and none to be of a greater value than \$50. No such lottery to be licensed until the Council is satisfied as to the bona fides of such lottery and the persons conducting the same.

Members proceed to give consideration to the matters outlined above.

Dealing first with the particular case of the lottery conducted by the Company referred to, they concur that the needs of the case will be met by a letter addressed to the Company notifying it that the lottery conducted by it had been brought to the Council's notice and calling upon it to discontinue such lottery forthwith.

Dealing next with the general question of lotteries, members fully concur that it is very desirable that a definite policy and procedure should be laid down and after due consideration of the suggestions made in this connection by the Secretary and Commissioner General, they record their approval thereof subject to amendment of the limit of the value of any prize in lotteries to assist the sale of an article of trade to \$10 instead of \$50.

The Shanghai Mercury, commenting on the subject, says: "Why cannot the Council say boldly 'Charitable lotteries may be licensed or lay it down once and for all that no lotteries will be permitted. And one last word: how far is the Council justified in legislating at all in this matter? Lotteries are very favourably regarded by the people of some countries and even permitted by their laws. Why then should the Council impose the will of a section upon the many in a matter, which after all, is one of individual opinion?"

SZECHUAN'S OPIUM TRADE BIGGER THAN EVER.

A correspondent of the N.C. Daily News, writing from Mienchow, Szechuan, says:—

I am at present visiting a mountain city some four to five days from Mienchow. This city, known as Machow, or Menghsien, is on one of the trade routes between the capital, Chengtu, and Tibetan and aboriginal districts and was formerly an important centre for import and export trade, but in common with the rest of the world, there seems to be nothing doing at present. On this trip I have seen more opium growing, more opium smoking, and more trade in opium than I have seen for the last 10 years. Three countries, which I have not visited for some years, seem to be entirely given over to the traffic and there seems to be, too, a corresponding loss of character and prosperity. Everywhere the people have a more degraded and poverty-stricken appearance.

The military are responsible largely for this trade, as they have practically forced the people to plant opium. The crop this year is a poor one and many are selling their cattle and land to pay the opium tax, and there have been a number of suicides because of inability to meet this exorbitant tax. Often the whole crop of opium is insufficient to pay the tax alone.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA.

INTERVIEW WITH CHIHLI
LEADERS.

A representative of Reuters' Agency had an interview recently with General Wu Pei-fu and General Tsao Kun at Paoingfu. They said that General Li Yuan-hung would probably occupy the Presidency for five months after which the National Assembly would be appointed. What happened after that would rest with the Assembly. Although General Li Yuan-hung's reinstatement and the recall of the Old Parliament are intimately related, it did not follow that the Old Parliament would only function for five months. It would certainly function until the Assembly is elected.

One of the first things to be taken up after General Li Yuan-hung's assumption of office would be the consolidation of the big Government debt. When this has been launched other smaller obligations would be grouped similarly with the object of funding them. Thus the Government and people would know exactly where the country stood and would be able to strike a balance between revenue and expenditure.

In reply to questions regarding opium cultivation and traffic, General Wu Pei-fu said that while he was unable to pledge for the incoming administration, he was quite prepared to guarantee that there would be no cultivation in the regions over which he was able to exercise influence.

Concerning the military situation, General Wu Pei-fu said that he trusted there would be no further fighting either at Shanhai-kuan or elsewhere, as he detested the killing of his own countrymen. Civil war was immoral and he trusted there would be no more in China.

ATTITUDE OF LI YUNG-HSIANG.

OPPOSITION TO LI YUNG-HUNG.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi who is nominally a member of the Southern Cabinet, but is living the life of a country squire on an estate situated not far from Macao, recently expressed in an interview the opinion that Li Yung-hsiang is the man China needs as a leader. This statement lends interest to the following extract from a recent Peking message:—

Speculation has been aroused regarding the recent visit of General Li Yung-hsiang to Amoy, where the 2nd Chekiang Division is stationed. In view of the reported friendships of this Division to General Wu Pei-fu it is suggested that he intends to change the command of it, but it is also suggested, however, that General Li Yung-hsiang intends to visit General Chen Ching-ming to discuss the situation. It seems to be established that General Li Yung-hsiang is acting principally for the Anhui and may be promoting a new confederation of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Kiangsi, Chekiang and Fokien.

In a message to several Anhui Tachuns, General Li Yung-hsiang expressed the appointment of General Li Yuan-hung and suggests the election of General Tian Chihui as President. It is believed, however, that if Kiangsi is successfully reinforced and the Southerners expelled from it, Kwangsi and Fokien would declare for General Wu Pei-fu while General Li Yung-hsiang would cease agitating.

BRITISH PRESTIGE IN CHINA.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE
"ALACRITY."

The following letter has been received from the head office of the Navy League by the Shanghai branch in reply to an inquiry with regard to the withdrawal of H.M.S. Alacrity from the China Station:—

London, May 2nd, 1932.
Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of March 15th, I am directed by the Chairman to forward to you an extract from a letter received to-day from the Admiralty:—

"H.M.S. Alacrity has been withdrawn from the China Station owing to the paramount need for economy. Her place as despatch vessel on the China Station will be taken by H.M.S. Petre, which is a more economical vessel to run."

I trust that this reply will reassure your members that the authorities are still to the fore in maintaining British prestige in China even in these days of drastic economy.

H.M.S. Petre is a twin-screw minesweeper of 600 tons belonging to the Town class. It was originally armed with one 4-inch and one 12-pdr. guns and carries 16 knots. Whether there will be any alteration in armament now that she is going on foreign service, I am afraid I am unable to tell you at the moment, but from my own experience in having served in both the Alacrity and in a sister ship of the Petre, they are very comfortable ships indeed and very good sea boats.

Believe me, Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) J. L. Bessow,
Acting General Secretary.

THE "SONG OF THE SHIRT" AT CANTON.

The sewing women are the latest section to go on strike in Canton. "Although they work the whole day they pay they receive is not sufficient to maintain a family of three owing to the high cost of living in the city," says our Canton contemporary. It reminds us of Tom Hood's famous Song of the Shirt: With fingers weary and worn, With eyelids heavy and red, A woman sat in wondrous rage, Plying needle and thread—

Stitch! Stitch! Sewing at once a double thread A shroud as well as a shirt.

EWING WAR MEMORIAL. UNVEILING CEREMONY.

Early yesterday morning in the presence of the staff two war memorials were unveiled at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on either side of the entrance hall. The one on the right-hand side of the entrance is erected by the members of the staff of the Firm and the other by the Officers and Engineers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company. The unveiling ceremony was of a private nature and was performed by Mr. D. B. M. Bernard, the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Duppé) making the dedicatory pronouncement.

THE JARDINE, MATHESON MEMORIAL.

This is a statue representing Peace holding a sheathed sword in the left hand and an olive branch in the right hand.

The memorial was sculptured by Mr. F. W. Pommeroy, R.A., and a model was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, about a year ago. The statue is a female figure draped in a long flowing robe and wearing a breastplate. The head carries a laurel wreath; the left hand rests on the hilt of the sword which has the point resting on the ground, whilst the right hand grasps a sprig of olive branch which is held aloft. On the front of the base of the pedestal is the traditional laurel wreath. The platform, on which the statue stands, is of white marble with marble mural tablets containing the names of the firm's staff who fell in the war.

The front of the pedestal bears the words: "This statue is erected by Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. in honour of those Members of the Staff who fell in the Great War, 1914-1918."

The two sides of the pedestal bear the names of the fallen, as follows:—

R. G. Munro, A.L.C., Capt. 2/15th London Regt. (London Irish Rifles), Died of Wounds in France, 10th Sept., 1916.

C. H. L. Symons, 2/Lt. 5th Bn., The Royal Fusiliers, Killed in France, 20th Nov., 1917.

E. C. Symons, Lt. 95th Bde. Machine Gun Corps, Died of Wounds in France, 1st Sept., 1918.

J. E. Vinet, Sous-Lieut. 6th Bn. Cuirassiers (Dismounted), Cavalier de la Legion d'Honneur, Killed in France, 4th April, 1918.

J. H. Bone, 2nd-Lt. 6th Bn. East Surrey Regt. Killed in France, 22nd July, 1918.

C. F. Cunningham, Capt. 2nd Bn. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Died of Wounds in France, 19th August, 1918.

W. Davidson, Lee Corp. 1/14th London Regt. (London Scottish), Killed in France, 12th June, 1918.

C. E. Dunstan, Signaller D. Battery 11th Bde. R.F.A., Killed in France, 1st October, 1918.

J. E. Gresson, 2/Lt. 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., Killed in France, 24th May, 1918.

THE INDO-CHINA MEMORIAL.

This memorial takes the form of a mural tablet. The names are inscribed on a brass plate laid on a background of stone within a bronze border. Surrounding the border and just underneath a carved stone wreath is a bronze representation of a ship with all sails set. The well-known motto: "England expects every man to do his duty," is inscribed immediately below the full-rigged ship.

Upon the metal surface in the centre appears the following inscription: "To the Memory of Those Officers and Engineers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's Fleet who during the Great War gave their lives in the service of the Empire."

The names of those commemorated on the left hand side of the tablet are as follows:—

Capt. C. H. Alcock.

1st Officer J. T. Winter.

Cadet S. O. Odd.

1st Eng. H. Wiseman.

3rd Eng. S. W. Fullerton.

4th Eng. P. W. Anderson. This is the first list of names, opposite which appears on the right hand side tablet the explanatory word "s.s. Kutang."

Killed in Action with Enemy Submarine off Oran, Algerian Coast, 28th April, 1918.

The second list is:—

Capt. G. T. Tough.

1st Officer W. R. McCarthy.

1st Eng. A. Tough.

3rd Eng. W. B. Muir.

4th Eng. H. L. Rowe. These men were members of the crew of the s.s. On-Long, which founded off the South African Coast carrying food supplies to England 2nd July, 1917. Then there follows the solitary name of 3rd Eng. McLean of the s.s. Cheong-shing, killed in France.

In the two lower corners of the bronze tablet are the first and last years of the Great War, 1914-1918.

Below are the words: "Their name liveth for ever."

THE UNVEILING CEREMONY.

In unveiling the two memorials Mr. D. B. M. Bernard said:—Gentlemen,—The idea of war, with all the suffering it entails, is repugnant to the British nation, and the days when war was embarked upon as an enterprise for gain are happily past. As a nation, however, we are prepared to fight to the uttermost limit to protect all that we hold dear. It was because of this that we declared war on the Central Empires in 1914. The gall from the Metcher Country for assistance was responded to magnificently from all quarters of the Empire. All the members of our staff volunteered their services. Fifty-six men were able to join the forces. Of these, nine laid down their lives in defence of their King and Country. My firm have erected a memorial to them here.

"The Mercantile Marine played its part nobly during the war, and it was in a large measure due to their loyalty and self sacrifice that the war was brought to a successful conclusion. Eighteen steamers of the Indo-China S.S. Co., Ltd., with 133 officers, and engineers, were employed in the service of the Empire. Thirteen officers and engineers serving on these ships lost their lives. To commemorate their names, Capt. Rolfe, Marine Superintendent, and Mr. McMurray, Engineer Superintendent of the Company, have presented a tablet which has been erected in this hall.

I now hereby unveil this memorial in memory of the men of this firm, who mounting their life dear unto themselves, laid it down for their King and Country during the Great War. Their name liveth for evermore."

Mr. Bernard read out the names on the memorial to the members of the firm's staff (given above), and the Bishop said:—We dedicate this memorial to the glory of God and to the pious memory of the men of this firm who have fallen in the Great War. May this memorial ever remind us of their sacrifice and kindle in us a like spirit of service."

Mr. Bernard then crossed to the other side of the entrance hall and unveiled the Indo-China memorial, the Bishop again pronouncing the dedicatory prayer.

PIONEERS OF THE NEW ORDER.

The Bishop then addressed the audience as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I shall detain you but for a few moments. I think it is a significant occasion that here, in the head office of this leading firm in the East, you have assembled, as the Bishop, to dedicate these memorials to those of your number who have yielded up their lives for their friends. I recall this morning those words written up on the walls of the British Legation at Peking: 'Let us forget' to remind all who pass by of the spirit of the men who held the Legation in 1900. And here to-day in the central office of this ancient and honourable firm—a firm so long bound up with the development of western industrial enterprise in the Far East, you have placed these memorials to remind all who come and go, both now and hereafter, of the spirit of the men who bought the world's liberty at so great a price, and of the cause for which they so bravely gave their lives. Their bodies lie scattered in the four corners of the earth but their spirit, please God, shall never die. 'What I heard first I heard last,' said a great American on his return to his own country, 'the thing, the British most admire is pluck.' Somehow, through sacrifice, the progress of the world is advanced—the greater the pain the greater the gain. These men who died gave their lives as the pioneers of a new order. In the faith of little children they lay down and died, in the faith that their sacrifice would not be in vain, in the faith that men would not forget the cost at which freedom had been bought, in the faith that the highest ideals that they dared to hope for—the regeneration of the world, the reunion with those they loved—would yet be fulfilled. And the highest ideals are, after all, the truest, even though they seem to fade for ever and for ever as we move. Gentlemen, before we break up I suggest that we spend one moment in silence, remembering their lives and all who mourn their loss, and dedicating ourselves to the great task remaining before us, highly resolving that these dead shall not have lived in vain."

At moment's silence followed the Bishop's address after which the ceremony was brought to a close.

THE EXODUS FROM MACAO.

CANTON LABOUR UNION DECISIONS.

According to the Canton Times, at a meeting of the Labour Union in Canton held on the 12th instant the following resolutions were passed:—

(1)—Petition to all Unions to help the workmen of Macao.

(2)—Try to charter ships to Chinshan and Lappa Island to transport the workmen of Macao back to Canton.

(3)—After the return of the workmen the Labour Union should hold themselves responsible for their support and find jobs for them in the different factories.

(4)—Investigate how many labourers are staying in Chinshan and Lappa Island and appoint Cheung Sui Shing as the representative.

(5)—The representative, Cheung Sui Shing, will carry with him \$300 to help the labourers who are staying at Chinshan and Lappa Island to obtain food supplies. Further supplies will be forthcoming.

THE TELEPHONE CHARGES. PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Notice of intention to ask the following questions at to-morrow's meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council has been given:

Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Sun will ask:—
Will the Government before binding itself to the combined Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce the terms of the Agreement with the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., so that the commercial community may realise whether the terms are just and equitable from their point of view as public subscribers to the Telephone Co.?

Hon. Mr. A. R. Lowe will ask:—
1.—Assuming that the recent valuation by experts of the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Co., Ltd., undertaken in Hongkong is in the neighbourhood of £280,000 will the Government explain why this has been arrived at on the basis of a compulsorily acquired undertaking when the new local company to be formed to purchase same is to comprise the same shareholders, viz. (according to the latest records at the Supreme Court), the Oriental Telephone Co., and one other, and in view of this fact will the Government order a new valuation to be made on a commercial basis?

2.—Is the Government aware that according to the latest filed Balance Sheet 31st December, 1920, the value of the goodwill and undertaking is put down at £100,000 and that the Auditors of the Company (Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., C.A.) certify the balance sheet "subject to specific provision for depreciation and accruing renewals" which means that as a continuing company it is doubtful whether £100,000 is a fair value for the plant having regard to old age and partial obsolescence and that this, reselling to itself at a profit of (say) £150,000 means the extortion of higher rates from subscribers largely to recoup the new Local Company for depreciation and obsolescence on the old plant?

3.—In view of the fact that the China and Japan Telephone and Electric Company, Limited, is in a sound financial condition, even without taking into account the assumed accretion in the capital value of its assets, and is now seeking to break the contract of 1905 on the ground that the £10 rate does not pay as well as the old \$100 rate, which latter rate if it had been continued would have proved a source of great profit to the Company during the regime of the high rate of the dollar, and bearing in mind that the new rates are not only to reinstate the old rate but are in themselves 30 per cent. to 34 per cent. higher will the Government claim damages based on the present value of the 2/8 i.e., say 3,000 subscribers at \$20 each for the 7 1/2 years remaining of the agreement expiring 1930, in all say \$750,000 or thereabouts?

THE WATER SHORTAGE.

SHIPS IN HARBOUR ON STRICT ALLOWANCE.

Vessels in harbour are being strictly allowed for water, at the present time, in view of the shortage. Instead of working all through the twenty-four hours, as they usually do, only half the fleet of the Union Waterboat Co. are working, and even those not at full pressure. Steamers are getting out at a quarter of their customary demand.

The Union Waterboat Co. is charging the same rates as usual but some of the Chinese water boat concerns are taking advantage of the present situation to raise their prices from the usual 20 to 50 cents a ton to as much as \$1.50 a ton. Even at that price, shipping companies should be on their guard against purchasing because it is not unknown—it has happened in previous times of shortage—for Chinese water boats to be taken some distance from Hongkong and there filled up with polluted water, drawn direct from paddy fields. Precautions have been brought in times past for this offence and no doubt the police authorities will be on the watch just now.

The China Light and Power Company are working under considerable difficulties owing to the limited number of hours during which water is available, and it may be necessary for them to arrange for a special supply. Possibly they might borrow a water boat and get supplies not fit for drinking but good enough for their purposes.

ANOTHER CASE IN COURT.

For interfering with a water hydrant in First Street, in the Western District, which has recently been placed under the water restriction order, a Chinese boy was fined \$3 at the Magistrate's yesterday, by Mr. Lindell. A letter of the Water Works Department proved the case. The boy was the only one caught; the others in the crowd fled.

THEFT OF SHIP'S STORES.

AMERICAN SAILOR FINED.

MAGISTRATE CONSIDERS DEFENDANT "NOT THE PRINCIPAL MOVER."

The case in which an American sailor named Robert Carr was charged with stealing a large quantity of stores from the s.s. *President Jefferson*, one of the United States Shipping board vessels, was continued yesterday morning at the Magistrate's before Mr. Lindell.

The defendant is a young boatswain on the vessel, and the articles included in the charge were 18 tins of paint, two barrels of red lead, five tins of raw linseed oil, ten block shackles, a quantity of Manila rope, and a large canvas ventilator about 70 feet long.

When the case was first mentioned, a little over a week ago, it was alleged that on Sunday night, June 4th, the Port Captain of the Admiral Line (Capt. Erckberg) when boarding the *President Jefferson* noticed the stores concerned being lowered into a junk. Enquiries into the matter led to the arrest of the defendant and four Chinese. Later three of the four Chinese were released and the remaining one was charged with receiving with guilty knowledge. In the pocket of the Chinese defendant was found a typed pass giving him permission to take goods away to the value of \$400. This pass, it was alleged, was not a legitimate one.

Mr. W. B. Hind appeared for the American defendant and Mr. A. E. Hall watched the case on behalf of the Chinese defendant.

At the commencement of yesterday's hearing Sub-Inspector P. Grant asked permission from the Magistrate to withdraw the charge against the Chinese defendant as he wished to give evidence against the sailor.

Mr. Lindell agreed and the man was placed in the witness-box. He described himself as a pilot and old ship's stores broker. He said that shortly after the arrival of the vessel he went on board to see if there were any old stores for sale. I asked the boatswain (the defendant) and he said "I will ask the Chief Officer, and if there is anything I will let you have it." At that moment the Chief Officer came into the boatswain's cabin and spoke to the defendant.

At this stage the Chief Officer, John Clarke, was called and the witness identified him as the man who walked into the cabin when he was there.

Continuing witness said: "I could not hear clearly what they said, but as far as I could gather they were talking about the sale of 'junk' stuffs. The Chief Officer then went out again and the defendant took me down to the storeroom and showed me the articles for sale. The boatswain then made out a bill in his own hand writing, listing the stores for sale.

Witness then went ashore and made out a type-written receipt for the stores and later came back to receive them when he was caught by the Port Captain. The price agreed upon was \$400.

The Magistrate: Was there any argument about the price?

Witness: Yes; the defendant first asked \$600, but later he came down to \$400, at which figure we closed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hind witness said the defendant made out the bill in his presence. He saw the defendant the second time he went on board. He denied that the stores were taken from the No. 1 hatch. They were taken from the storeroom. When he went on board the second time the stores were laid out on the deck ready for taking away.

Mr. Hind: How long were you with the defendant on the second occasion?

Witness: I was with him for one and a half hours.

Mr. Hind: Was the boatswain with you when the Port Captain arrived on board?—No.

You can't describe the paint as old junk?—The boatswain said it was not used.

Do you think the boatswain or the Chief Officer is ever authorised to sell new stuff like that? I put it to you that your whole story is a pack of lies and that you had a deal more to do with somebody else, which you have not stated?—I did business with the defendant.

The Chief Officer, Mr. John Clarke, was then called and at the outset of his evidence said that he could not recognise any of the stuff.

Mr. Hind: Do you carry paint like that produced in Court?—I cannot say. I don't think so.

Well, then, do you recognise the second defendant?

Witness: I can't place him. I think I have seen him before, but I can't just place him.

The Magistrate: Do you remember having a conversation with the boatswain on the night in question?

Witness: Well, I can just remember.

The Magistrate: Come, come, of course you can remember: it is either "yes" or "no." You either do or you don't?—No.

Did you give the defendant authority to sell the "junk"?—No answer.

Can't you give an answer?—Why do you hesitate?—I am not hesitating. Did he ask you on the Saturday or the Sunday if he could sell any of this junk?—I don't remember: I don't believe he did.

This concluded the Chief Officer's evidence and Inspector Grant put a question through the Magistrate as to whether or not the officers were allowed to sell "junk" off the ships.

This question was put and the witness said the officers were not allowed to sell any stores without permission.

Mr. Hind (to the Magistrate): Do you think there is a case to answer? If so, I have a considerable number of witnesses to call for the defence.

The Magistrate: I do think there is a case to answer.

Mr. Hind: Well, the defendant is prepared to state that the chit is not in his writing and that he is prepared to write out a list in Court for the purpose of comparison.

The defendant was then placed in the box. He denied all knowledge of the Chinese defendant and said he had never spoken to the Chief Officer about the disposal of the stores. He was in his cabin when the Port Captain sent for him. After nightfall he had no occasion to go on deck, as he worked an eight-hour day. Witness then added: "I think if you will examine the ship's papers you will find that we carry no paint of that nature."

The Magistrate: What has that got to do with it?

Mr. Hind: He means that it is quite possible for the second defendant to have got the paint from another ship. He is described as a pilot, but I think he is a pirate as well.

The defendant was then given a handwriting test and the Magistrate ordered him to write down the words "s. s. Manila, 4 old tarpaulins," etc.

The Magistrate then carefully perused the two handwritings, the chit found on the Chinese defendant and the writing of the sailor in Court, but made no comment.

The Junior Officers of the s.s. *President Jefferson* then gave evidence. They were both on watch duty on the fore-deck but could not remember having seen the defendant on deck during their watch.

Mr. Hind had two other witnesses to call for the defence, but one was found to be in Hospital and, therefore, not available, whilst the other, John Stanton, when questioned in the witness-box said he knew nothing about the affair.

This concluded the evidence for the defence and Mr. Hind in addressing the Court pointed out that the writing of the defendant was entirely different to that of the chit. Defendant had written the word Manila with a small "m" whereas in the chit a capital "M" was used. He had also spelt the word "lead" wrong, but in the chit it was spelt right. The writing on the chit was that of a practised writer whereas the boatswain wrote with a very heavy hand. The writing on the chit, remarked Mr. Hind in conclusion, was even better than he could do himself. It was that of a clerk's hand and not that of a boatswain's.

The Magistrate: I have noticed all the discrepancies.

Mr. Hind then pointed out that at the previous hearing it was stated by two witnesses that the defendant was playing cards when called on deck to see the Port Captain. In view of this it was obvious that the Chinese defendant was telling lies.

The Magistrate: I find the case against the defendant proved. At the same time I think he was not the principal mover. There was probably another person who would have the chief benefit by the sale.

A fine of \$250 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment was imposed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE NEAR APPROACH OF MARS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—It may interest some of your readers to call attention to the near approach during this month of the planet Mars, nearer than since 1907. He is of unusual apparent size and brightness at present in our evening sky, and better placed for observation here than in higher latitudes. The planet may be seen in the north-east any clear evening, easily distinguishable from Jupiter, which is ahead of him, by his reddish colour.

With luck even a three-inch telescope may possibly reveal the whitish polar caps to a keen eye: with imagination anyone may speculate as to the activities of the martian P.W.D.—Yours, etc., J. K. MACONACHIE.

Hongkong, June 14th, 1922.

CRUISE OF THE "WOLLOWRA."

A CLASS OF BUSINESS CLOSELY SCRUTINISED BY GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Eldon Potter summed up the case for the owners of the ship, yesterday afternoon, in the partnership action concerning the charter party of the s.s. *Wallowra*. Mr. Potter suggested that the case resolved itself into the question which party the Court would believe.

According to Mr. Lee Hysan's evidence, the interview at which his active share in the charter party was discussed must be a deliberate concoction by the other side. Lee Hysan declared that the conversation related entirely to a mortgage; Carroll said Lee said he was in the syndicate; that he discussed details, appointed Carroll Bros. as agents, discussed the possibility of return freights; even the possibility of putting the ship on the Rangoon run. That was imagination or else it was the truth and it could not be got rid of short of a direct finding that the witness had perjured himself.

As to a document found by Mr. Carroll 30 months after the charter party negotiations and only produced during the trial, Mr. Potter remarked that, if the document was manufactured for any sinister purpose it could not have been overlooked and forgotten. (As the witnesses declared it had been.) It was either honestly made or it was tantamount to forgery and made for the purpose of fixing Lee as a partner.

The Puisne Judge: The point is whether Ridgeon is to be believed in his evidence about the document. I am inclined to believe in the genuineness of the document, but I am inclined to believe it was not made on the stated date.

Mr. Potter: Have you a theory?

The Puisne Judge: I do think it lay in Mr. Carroll's basket for some time before it was recently discovered.

Mr. Potter: Is your Lordship prepared to say it was honestly or dishonestly made?

The Judge: I am not really concerned with its contents unless it was not made on October 4th. It must be contemporaneous to be any good.

Mr. Potter: That document was either brought into existence on October 4th, or else it is a deliberate forgery for the purpose of this case.

The Judge: I am inclined to think it is neither: I think it is an office note brought up and used.

Continuing his address, Mr. Potter touched on "Chinese mentality" as accounting for Mr. Lee Hysan's unwillingness to be publicly associated with the charter party. It was well known that Chinese had an objection to putting their names to a partnership agreement.

My suggestion, said Mr. Potter, is that Lee, knowing that the object of this charter was to convey coals to Cuba, a class of business is scrutinised extraordinarily closely by the Hongkong Government.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (for the defendant): That suggestion was never put to Mr. Lee.

Mr. Potter: No, he gave a blank denial that anything took place.

Mr. Jenkin: My friend cannot make this point for two reasons: It was not put to the defendant, and, further, the objection to transporting coals was not known at that time.

Mr. Potter: It is strange to me that counsel is not allowed to surmise. I have heard my friend do it and I have done it myself.

Mr. Jenkin: I must protest because, if Mr. Potter had put the question to Mr. Lee, an explanation could have been given.

Mr. Potter: I am prepared to recall him and put it to him.

Mr. Jenkin: Oh, yes! You always take that line.

The Judge: Please continue, Mr. Potter.

Mr. Potter: I do not suggest that Mr. Lee knew the Hongkong Government was going to stop this business, but I do suggest that he knew it would bring him into close contact with the Government if he signed the charter. It may be that he did not care to be brought into such close contact with the Hongkong Government.

Counsel had not concluded his address when the Court rose for the day.

KOWLOON RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

At the last monthly meeting of the Kowloon Residents' Association a reply was received from the Government regarding the Association's representation on the need for better recreation facilities for Kowloon. This stated that the matter was receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

With reference to the noises made by Chinese children in Nathan Road, on which subject the Association had previously addressed a letter to the Government, a reply was read stating that the Police had been given instructions to prevent unduly noisy behaviour in the streets. It was stated at the meeting that since the Association's action in this matter there had been an appreciable abatement of the nuisance.

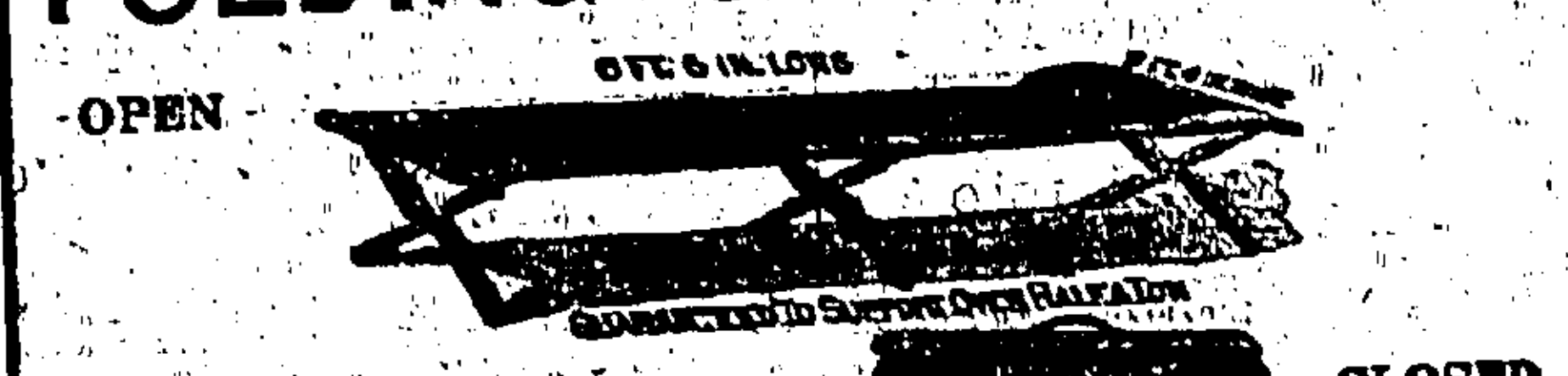
The recent Police Court case in which a "raid" was carried out on amahs and children occupying the footpath in Nathan Road, was considered in relation to the suggestion made in Court that the "raid" was in consequence of complaints made by the Kowloon Residents' Association. It was reported that the Association had not at any time complained of obstruction by amahs or their charges. The meeting approved of the letter already forwarded to the Press by the Hon. Secretary.

A lengthy discussion took place on matters which it is proposed to bring to the notice of the Government in connection with the forthcoming Budget, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider and draw up a comprehensive memorandum on the subject.

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"MATTAMAC"
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GABERDINES, RUBBEROID, STORMPROOF, etc.
FROM \$19.75.
UMBRELLAS, GOLOSSES.
BLACK AND BROWN
WATERPROOF BOOTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. JOAO J. BASTO to be a Partner in our firm.

NORONHA & CO.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1123]

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

MEMBERS and their Friends are invited to be present at an informal gathering at the Rooms of the Institution on FRIDAY, 17th June, at 6.00 p.m.

Teddy Lawrence, WILLIAM BUDGE, Esq., who is leaving the Colony on Retirement.

WM. E. DOUGLAS,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG WATER POLO ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the above Association will be held on MONDAY, the 19th June, at 6 p.m., at the Victoria Recreation Club.

Representatives of Teams intending to compete in the Water Polo Shield Competition are requested to attend.

A. McKIRDY,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

CERTIFICATE No. 6091 for 200 Shares of this Company in the name of Dr. J. H. HAWKES, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, has been LOST or STOLEN, and NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, a duplicate Certificate for the said Shares will be delivered to Dr. J. H. HAWKES, and the original Certificate will thereafter be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1922. [1129]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS on 3rd Floor, BANK OF CHINA BUILDING, No. 4, Queen's Road Central. To be let. Occupation from 15th July. For particulars apply to BANK OF CHINA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"CALCHAS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Ho's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk and subject to terms and conditions of storage at Ho's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 14th June. Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th June will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th July, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1922. [1125]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENTSIN.

THE Council is prepared to receive applications from thoroughly qualified Engineers for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER. Previous practical experience in the running of a Water Works is absolutely essential. Preference will be given to candidates who have had a mechanical training.

The commencing salary offered is £1,200 per month, and a three years' agreement will be given to the successful applicant.

Applications should state age, nationality, and be accompanied with copies of testimonials, and be forwarded to the undersigned in time to arrive in Tientsin not later than July 31st, 1922.

By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Tientsin, June 2nd, 1922. [1111]

NOTICE.

OWING to the advancing cost of newspaper production, it has been decided to make an increased charge of 50 per cent. on present rates, as from April 1st, 1922, on the following descriptions of casual advertisements namely:—

Government Notifications.
Municipal Notifications.
Official Notifications.
Legal Notifications.
Company Notifications.
Association, Club and Society Notices.

This, of course, does not affect the charges made for contract spaces held by commercial firms or for small "Want" advertisements.

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of 1920), providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertised columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

I have this day REMOVED my Office to No. 4A, DES VIGUE ROAD CENTRAL (2nd floor).

G. R. HAYWOOD,
Solicitor.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRA GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, July 8th, 1922. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close Tuesday, June 27th. [1125]

THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD.

ACCORDING to telegraphic advice received from London, THE SHELL TRANSPORT & TRADING CO., LTD., have declared a dividend at the rate of 3/6 per share payable on Ordinary Shares on July 27th against Coupon No. 39.

For THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S.S.) LTD.,
(Sgd.) N. L. WATSON.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO', LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENTLONDMOND."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1922. [1123]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "JOHN SANDERSON."

FROM BOMBAY

THE above steamer having arrived, Consignees are hereby notified that the cargo will be discharged into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, and stored there at their risk. Delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on THURSDAY, the 15th inst., at 11 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 19th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

GEO. GRIMBLE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 9th, 1922. [1119]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH MILK.—Also in the following forms Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter and Sour.

FRESH CREAM.—Full rich.

BUTTER.—Dairy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.

CHEESE.—Grays, Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Sifton, Coulommier and Picnic.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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No. 2A, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 5933

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS.—

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

THURSDAYS.—

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS.—

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1921.

With Index, Price \$7.50.

On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes ABC, QV, RE, RU, RW, SO, SS.

TO LET.—September 1st. Fully furnished FLAT of four rooms, bath, kitchen, pantry, etc. Higher Level. Apply Box S.V., c/o Daily Press Office. [170-]

FOR SALE.—BUICK ROADSTER in good condition and running order. Can be seen by appointment at Hongkong Electric Light Station, North Point. [169]

FOR SALE.—Magazine Gap, HOUSE with Tennis Court. Immediate possession—Apply Box S.T., c/o Daily Press Office. [168]

FOR SALE.—MOTOR CARS. Expensive but Reliable. 1 seven-seater "Cadillac" Limousine. 1 seven-seater "Touring" "Fordless". 1 seven-seater "Sedan". Perfect. 1 seven-seater "Cabriolet". SKODOLSKY-DRAY. Apply Box No. S.T., c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [167]

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED in Mercantile Office. Englishman preferred. Apply stating age and experience to Box S.S., c/o Daily Press Office. [166]

RUSSIA HAS A FUTURE—Therefore be Ready. An Ex-Serviceman out of work will teach Russian or French at moderate fees. Please Reply Box S.Q., c/o Daily Press Office. [163]

OFFICES WANTED—3 rooms. Central Situation. Apply Box S.L., c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET.—OFFICES, top floor, Prince's Buildings—Apply HARRY WICKINS & Co.

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN FLAT situated in Wantai Gap Road near Bowen Road. Apply to COMPTON'S DEPARTMENT of Banque de L'Indo-Chine. [1068]

TO LET.

From 1st July, 1922 or Earlier if Required.

SUITE of 5 OFFICES, 2nd FLOOR of Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central. Verandah to each room. FACING HARBOUR, LIFT from the Ground Floor. Apply Box 750 c/o Daily Press Office. [750]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 3 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co
[485]

FOR SALE.

ABSOLUTELY NEW

- (1) Two 80 BHP. Single Cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines. Revs. 225 per minute.
- (2) Two 50 BHP. two cylinder Bolinder Oil Engines direct connected to 25 K.V. 115 V. direct current (compound wound) dynamo complete with back of board field rheostat for each machine.
- (3) Two oil fuel tanks capacity of each 20 tons.

Apply to Bolinders
c/o Daily Press Office

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Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Plans

PRICE — — — — \$1.75

On Sale at
Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office
Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.
Messrs. BOWEN & Co.
Canton: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

FIT-U PINCE-NEZ

is the latest of the finger operated eye-glass mounting and has been designed to avoid all the objectionable features of this type of mounting. The long coil springs of the Fit-U prevent spring breakage, and can be instantly adjusted to give more or less pressure on the nose. The nose clips are of special shape to prevent slipping. Fit-U Pince-nez of any metal are obtainable from The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in the Colony—located in 53, Queen's Road Central—ADVT. [101]

INTIMATION

JUST RECEIVED.

H. D. FOSS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS AMERICAN

CHOCOLATES.

"As you like it,"

"Quality Folks,"

"IDEAL."

"TRU VALUE."

All in excellent condition.

SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

The Hongkong Dispensary.

DEATH.

GRACA OZORIO.—On the 14th June, 1922, at 10, Seymour Terrace, GRABIELLA MARIA, aged 7 months, beloved daughter of Dr. and Mrs. F. M. GRACA OZORIO. [1127]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGUE RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 16th, 1922.

HONGKONG'S OPIUM BUSINESS.

It is unusual, to say the least, to find an official of the Anti-Opium Society publicly defending the Colony of Hongkong in the matter of its relations with the opium traffic, and on that account we think a letter which appears in a recent issue of the Peking and Tientsin Times over the signature of Dr. W. H. GRAHAM APLAND, General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Society, is deserving of notice locally. The purpose of the letter is to correct certain misstatements in a recent REVIEWER's cable which gave a summary of a letter on the Narcotic Drug Traffic with special reference to the "commercial exploitation of China" which the Rev. H. B. PAKENHAM had contributed to *The Times*. Dr. APLAND writes: "As General Secretary of the International Anti-Opium Association, one is not infrequently impressed with the irregular and sometimes erroneous statements made by enthusiasts from the Far East when they reach England, particularly on this subject. Obviously it would be unfair to judge any man by the brevities of a press cable, but when he rushes into figures the question is a different one. As an Association we are fighting tooth and nail against this evil and are therefore keenly jealous of any statements on the subject which would give power to our opponents." This has

prompted him to correct Mr. PAKENHAM's erroneous information on several points. The paragraph of the letter which more particularly interests us is the penultimate one in which Dr. APLAND says:—

"In closing may I point out one further discrepancy in Mr. PAKENHAM's letter to the London Times." He says, "That about 13,000 pounds of opium a month are sent to Hongkong from India, when 38 pounds a year would be ample for medical requirements. The balance goes in the demoralisation of the Colony or is smuggled to the mainland of China." I am quite convinced that the 13,000 lbs. is a typographical error, for the most ordinary acquaintance with the Hongkong Government monopoly would show that the last contract signed by the Colony with India was for the supply of "ten chests" a month, and if a chest averages about 140 lbs. the difference between 1,400 and 15,000 is a monthly import is very marked. Even in 1914 when the Hongkong opium trade passed from the "Farm System" to a government monopoly it was then only about 7,000 lbs. a month, or little more than half of the quantity stated in the London Times, but now it is reduced to 1,400 lbs. a month. We hope that at the end of this contract there will be a total restriction to legitimate medical uses. As to smuggling into China from Hongkong the amount must be small, for the Indian opium sells at \$10 to \$15 an ounce, whilst the China opium can be bought for \$2.

The smuggling, as we have frequently pointed out, is the other way about—from China into Hongkong. That must obviously be the case when the great difference in price is noted. In recent years the illicit opium seized has shown a remarkable increase notwithstanding increased vigilance on the part of the detective force. Last year there were 748 seizures, as compared with 444 in the year 1920. The quantities seized were 76,294 taels of raw opium, 17,833 taels of prepared opium, 755 taels of opium dross, and 54 taels of dross opium. China has certainly not the grievance against Hongkong in this connection that Hongkong has against China. It is but fair to Mr. PAKENHAM to say that the figure of "13,000 lbs." quoted in Dr. APLAND's letter was, in fact, a typographical error. Our cable gave the figure as 1,300, and that figure is approximately correct. To be exact, the present import is ten chests a month, that is to say 1,400 lbs. Where Mr. PAKENHAM derives his information from that 38 lbs. of opium a year would be ample for medical requirements we do not know. We note that one Hongkong firm of druggists, alone, in 1920 took three chests, or 420 lbs. The total quantity boiled at the opium factory last year was 32,090 lbs. For the five years 1915-1919 the average yearly boiling was about double that figure. We have not observed any signs of that "demoralisation of the Colony" that Mr. PAKENHAM refers to, and we must classify this as "another of those irregular and erroneous statements sometimes made by enthusiasts from the Far East when they reach England."

A new "maloo" to be constructed at Canton involves the demolition of "a fifth of the Governor's yamen."

The Colonial Secretariat informs us that Saigon has been declared an infected port on account of cholera.

A lady has been appointed by Governor Wu Ting Fang as Commissioner of Education for the district of Heungshan.

A campaign has been started at Canton to raise funds to enable the "Citizens' Diplomatic Society" to "deal with the Macao case."

The third reading of the Bill to extend temporarily the provisions of the Regulations, 1921, with certain amendments, will be taken at to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council.

A correction to a cable which appeared in yesterday's paper states that it transpired during the hearing of the opium case at Liverpool that the population of Chatham, Liverpool, diminished 1,800 during the war.

The following is from the Seoul Press: "A Portuguese boy was fined \$3 by a Hongkong Magistrate a few days ago for riding his bicycle on the footpath of Chatham Road. He pleaded ignorance of the regulations. Regarding this news, the Kobe Herald says that the boy should come to Kobe. He could ride his bicycle on the side-walks there with impunity. We would advise this boy, should he ever come to Seoul, not to go on our side-walks, for if he did he would run the risk, not of being merely fined, but of surely colliding with many other bicycles, rickshaws, handcarts, and even automobiles."

A Chinese boy who applied a lighted joss stick to a sporting gun cartridge was badly wounded in the hand when the cartridge exploded on Tuesday. The Police had the boy removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital for treatment.

This gruesome item is from the Canton Times: "Yesterday at the Bund a group of people were gathered together to witness a corpse tied up hands and feet in a sampan. The corpse is that of a notorious bandit of Nam Hoi who was captured and shot. The corpse is transported to Canton for burial."

In compliance with the wishes of Governor Ma Chun-mo, the people of Kwangsi have agreed that Wuchow should be chosen as the official centre as well as the location for the Governor's offices and other governmental departments. So runs a paragraph in the Canton Times. We wonder how "the will of the people" is ascertained in Kwangsi by its democratic "rulers" in Canton? And why is Kweilin abandoned?

The automatic telephone system is being installed at Dairen. Mr. Iwano (Superintendent of the Technical Office of the General Post Office, Dairen) who has returned to Dairen from a tour of the West, is reported in an interview as saying: "The automatic telephone is becoming predominant not only in the United States, but also in Great Britain, France, Sweden, etc. There is no mistaking the general tendency to supplant the old installations by the automatic telephone."

Sir Robert Ho Tung has bought from the executors of Mr. Edward Ezra's estate the latter's property in Hongkong (Shanghai), for £1,050,000. The property referred to covers an area of 21 mow, and is situated in the neighbourhood of Hongkew Market, Minghong Road, Boone Road, Nanking Road and Wuchang Road. It comprises 173 Chinese shops and houses, nine foreign houses and a Japanese hotel. The transaction was carried through by Messrs. Benjamin & Potts.

DEPARTURE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency the Governor proceeds on leave to England to-day leaving unofficially from Murray Pier at 11 a.m. His Excellency is travelling by the *Empress of Russia* to Vancouver.

A salute will be fired for the Governor as the *Empress of Russia* steams out of the harbour.

SIR ELLIS KADOORIE'S HONGKONG ESTATES.

SALE PRODUCES NEARLY QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS.

In the presence of a large assembly, Mr. G. P. Lammert, yesterday afternoon, offered for sale by auction a portion of the late Sir Ellis Kadoorie's estate in Hongkong.

The first lot consisted of a one-acre plot at Repulse Bay, described as a site for not more than two European houses, and the conditions stipulated that buildings worth not less than \$15,000 must be erected there within two years; also that the purchaser must be approved by H.E. the Governor.

After spirited bidding between Mr. Sayce and Mr. E. M. Raymond, the latter became the purchaser at \$13,100. It was understood that the purchaser was acting for the Hongkong Hotel Company.

There was strong competition for the second lot, No. 11, Edinburgh Road. A number of Chinese competitors, including Mr. Chan Harr and Dr. Woo. The property was knocked down to Dr. Woo for \$60,100.

No. 13, "Abington Path" was sold to Mr. Leung Fat Choo for \$81,200, and No. 46, Robinson Road was bought for \$68,000.

Mr. Chan, the proprietor of the Dairy Farm Co., was the purchaser of No. 11, Edinburgh Road, that residence of Mr. Charles Gerken, for which lot competition was strong between Dr. Koy and Mr. Fred. Ellis. Mr. Chan, who had previously taken no part, came in at the end and secured the property for \$29,000. The sale produced a total of \$231,600.

TO OUR MACAO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers' copies of the Hongkong Daily Press, will be sent to Macao by steamer, and delivery will be made either from the wharf on the steamer's arrival, or from Mr. A. A. de Mello's agency, Estrada Lobo e Avila, No. 24, daily from 1.30 p.m. On due notice being given, copies can also be forwarded by post from Hongkong. Delivery, however, cannot be made to subscribers' houses at present.

SALE OF KOWLOON PROPERTY.

MR. W. S. BAILEY PURCHASES GODOWNS AND COAL STORAGE

Mr. W. S. Bailey has purchased for \$150,000 the property at To-kwan formerly belonging to Messrs. Hughes & Hough and used by them for the past 25 years as a coal storage. The property consists of Kowloon Marine Lots Nos. 72 and 73, with the coal godowns and houses thereon.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.)
CANADIAN TARIFF
MODIFICATIONS.

THE PROBLEM OF GERMAN
DUMPING.
OTTAWA, June 13th.
There will likely be considerable modifications in the tariff proposals mentioned in a cable message dated May 25th.

An announcement was made by the Minister of Finance, in the House of Commons, that in anticipation of a hostile vote by the conservatives and the agrarians, who threatened to defeat the Government, several proposed taxes would be reduced; while in order to prevent the inundation of Canada with goods from Germany and other countries with depreciated currencies, the Minister proposed to base the duty on a value similar to goods produced in the United Kingdom.

THE BUDGET ADOPTED.

The budget was adopted by a majority of eighteen to ten. The Agrarians voted with the Government.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
SENSATION IN CORK HARBOUR.

LONDON, June 14th.
A sensational occurrence took place in Cork Harbour at midnight on the 13th, when the German steamer, *Stella Maris*, which was entering the harbour, failed to answer the signals of the British cruiser *Dance*. The German steamer was only brought to a standstill when the *Dance* fired a number of shots across her bows. Search-lights played on the German vessel while an armed party boarded her. She was towed to a dock-yard and the cargo was searched, but up to the present no arms or ammunition have been found.

BRITISH WIRELESS
TELEGRAPHY BILL.
PENALTIES FOR VARIOUS ABUSES.

LONDON, June 13th.
In addition to giving the Government power to control wireless stations in an emergency, the Wireless Telegraphy Bill introduced to the House of Commons, provides penalties for the generation of electric waves for other purposes than wireless, also for the spreading broadcast of indecent communications, and the abuse of distress signals.

GERMANY WILL PAY NEXT
REPARATION INSTALLMENT.
CONTROLLING MARK FLUCTUATION.

BERLIN, June 13th.
The Cabinet has decided to pay the installment on the reparations, due June 15th.
It declares that pending the resumption of the Bankers' Conference, it will concentrate on the prevention of the fluctuation of the mark, and probably approach the Reparations Commission regarding a provisional agreement for this purpose.

THE MURDER OF HERR
ERZBERGER.
ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

BERLIN, June 13th.
Von Killinger has been acquitted.
[A cable message from Berlin, dated June 7th, stated that Von Killinger, a former naval commander, was charged with complicity in the murder of the former Finance Minister, Herr Erzberger. It was expected that the trial would produce some startling revelations regarding political murders in Germany.]

NEW YORK STORM.
THE DEATH-ROLL.

NEW YORK, June 13th.
The latest estimate of deaths in the storm mentioned in Tuesday's cables, is 75.

A RECORD PARACHUTE LEAP.

NEW YORK, June 13th.
A record parachute leap from an aeroplane of over 24,000 feet has been made by Captain Stevens, an army aviator. During the descent, which occupied half an hour, he drifted twenty-five miles.

"SOCONY" UNPOPULAR IN
PERSIA.

GOVERNMENT OFFER CONCESSION TO INDEPENDENT
FIRMS.

MAHARAJ, June 13th.
A message from Teheran states that owing to dissatisfaction regarding the Standard Oil Co.'s recent agreement with the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., the bill in favour of the former has been amended. Parliament is now authorised to offer the northern concession to other independent American firms, one of which is now in Teheran on this matter.

VALUE OF THE AUSTRIAN
CROWN.

VIENNA, June 13th.
Owing to the precipitous fall in the value of Austrian crowns, the people's anxiety to rid themselves of these is so great that a run was started on the provision and clothing shops, many of which are already sold out.

GERMAN ARMS FOR RUSSIA.

LONDON, June 13th.
Many reports have been received regarding the supply of arms and equipment by Germany to Russia, but no definite proofs have been furnished.

FRENCH ADVANCE TO
AUSTRIA.

PARIS, June 13th.
The bill granting Austria an advance of 55,000,000 francs, has passed the Senate.

EARLIER CABLES.
U.S.A. SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

PRESIDENT HARDING FORCES
ISSUE.

WASHINGTON, June 13th.
President Harding has informed the Chairman of the House Rules Committee that unless the Ship Subsidy Bill is passed before the adjournment he will feel obliged to call a special session to deal with it.
The Bill is meeting with considerable opposition, on the ground that it is likely to involve retaliatory measures from other Powers, hence would defeat its own object.

OPPOSITION FROM AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

CINCINNATI, June 13th.
The convention of the American Federation of Labour unanimously passed a resolution condemning the Ship Subsidy Bill as inimical to the public interest and destructive of the hope of the nation's sea-power, and has forwarded a protest to Congress.

COUNTY CRICKET.

ANOTHER STRING OF CENTURIES.

LONDON, June 13th.
At Bradford, Surrey beat Yorks on the first innings. For the home team Sutcliffe scored 114 in the first innings.
At Tonbridge, Kent beat Essex by an innings and 205 runs. For the victors Bickmore scored 100, Seymour 130, and Hurst 110.
At Stourbridge, Warwick beat Worcester by 221 runs. In the winners' innings Smith scored 115.
At Gloucester, Derby beat Gloucester by 158 runs.
At Southampton, Hants beat Leicester on the first innings. In the Hants first innings Mead made 100, while King scored 132 in the visitors' first innings.
At Brighton, Sussex beat Northants by an innings and 12 runs. In the winners' first innings Watson scored 111.

YACHT'S WORLD TOUR.
HUNTING THE DOLPHIN.

LONDON, June 14th.
The yacht *Malaya* is about to leave London on a thirty-thousand mile world trip through the Atlantic and Pacific, visiting New Guinea, and carrying the scientific expedition led by Dr. Cottle, a young Liverpool scientist, especially to hunt dolphins on behalf of the British Museum, with a view to obtaining a more complete classification of these.

AMERICAN HELP FOR
EUROPE.

A SPLENDID RECORD.

LONDON, June 13th.
The American Relief Administration was feeding over seven million people in the Volga Valley on May 31st.
The work is rapidly extending to include over another million, while a quarter of a million children are being fed in Ukraine. This number is expected to reach 900,000 on July 1st.

INDIAN LOAN OF £12,500,000.

UNDERWRITING ARRANGEMENTS
IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 13th.
The underwriting is being arranged for a new Indian Government loan of £12,500,000 starting at 5½ per cent., to be issued at 90, repayable at par in 1923.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.
DUTCH REPRESENTATIVES

THE HAGUE, June 13th.
The Netherlands will be represented by Dr. Patyn, Vice-President of the Dutch delegation to Genoa, at the preliminary discussions at The Hague beginning on the 15th inst. Afterwards Dr. Struycken, Counsellor of State, and Dr. Hurgonje, Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs. The latter two will also represent Holland on the non-Russian commission, which assembles on the 26th inst.

FRANCE STILL UNDETERMINED.

PARIS, June 13th.
It is announced that as the Hague conference is of a purely technical character and is not empowered to decide any question without reference to the Governments, the French Cabinet has decided to send a mission of enquiry composed of experts to be appointed later. A Bill will be submitted to Parliament assigning a part of the balance remaining of the vote for Genoa as expense of experts, thus permitting Parliament to express an opinion on the Hague Conference.

FORGED REUTER TELEGRAM.

POLICE MAKING ENQUIRIES.

LONDON, June 13th.
With reference to Reuter's telegram from Pretoria on June 11th, stating that five prominent Nationalist leaders (including the Secretary of the Transvaal Nationalist Party, the editor of *Die Vaderland*, and General Pienaar) had been arrested for treason, it transpires that Reuter has been made the victim of a forgery. The telegram bore the signature of Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria and was correctly and regularly addressed, but the correspondent sent no such message, nor has he any knowledge of it. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police.

RUSSO-BRITISH TRADE.
CASH ON DELIVERY.

LONDON, June 13th.
In the House of Commons at question-time, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson said he was informed that some orders were being placed by Russia in this country, usually, he understood, upon a cash basis. There was no bar to Russia's obtaining practically all her requirements if she was ready with the actual cash.

THE DROUGHT AT HOME.
PARTIAL RELIEF AFFORDED.

LONDON, June 13th.
Following several hours' heavy rain in the provinces, assisting the crops which had been suffering from drought, a heavy shower fell in London this afternoon, the first for several weeks; but experts forecast that the relief is only temporary.

RESIGNATION OF DUTCH
COLONIAL MINISTER.

AMSTERDAM, June 13th.
It is understood that whatever the result of the Parliamentary elections, on July 6th, M. de Graaf, Minister for the Colonies, will resign.

SOUTH AFRICAN SUGAR
EMBARGO.

CAPETOWN, June 13th.
The Assembly has adopted a Bill, extending for one year from June 30th, the embargo on the importation of sugar.

A LONG-STANDING
COMPLAINT.DUMPING RUBBISH FROM UPPER
STORIES.

A long-standing complaint was voiced by Mr. W. V. Curtis before Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday, when he summoned the Chinese tenant of No. 321, Canton Road, for dumping rubbish from the upper windows of the house into the back yard.
Mr. Curtis said that he had made several complaints to the Police since January 11th about the matter which had been responsible for the loss of several of his women servants. In explaining the charge he said that the dumping had been invariably carried out from a particular window overlooking the yard of the factory. He had never been able to detect the actual culprit and he had named the defendant in the summons as he was the tenant of the floor from which the refuse came. He believed that the rubbish was thrown out by the women folk. He did not think the dumping arose from any grudge against him, the offence being common to all the upper floors.
Mr. Lindell put the case back for further investigation as to the identity of the actual culprit.

ANOTHER AMERICAN
STOWAWAY.HIS REASON FOR STOWING
AWAY.

An American stowaway named B. Hudson was sent to prison for fourteen days by Mr. Lindell at the Magistracy, yesterday, for stowing away on the s.s. *President Jefferson* from Manila.
The defendant told Mr. Lindell that he was trying to get to Shanghai as he wanted to get a passage from there to the States.
Mr. Lindell: Why didn't you get a passage direct from Manila?
The defendant: There are not many boats direct from Manila.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.
A BATTLE RAGING.

PEKING, June 13th.
The Fengtien forces repeatedly attacked on Sunday. Each attack was repulsed, but yesterday the Fengtien right wing lost ground and was threatened by the Chihli column closing in from the direction of Jehol. The latest news does not indicate a decisive result. Meanwhile Chihli reinforcements continue to be rushed up.

FENGTIEN TROOPS EXPELLED
FROM CHAOYANG.

PEKING, June 14th.
The latest message from Shaihaikuan says the Chihli forces are confident of successfully terminating the hostilities within a few days.
The so-called Jehol column reached Chaoyang yesterday, from where they expelled the Fengtien troops.

A BOLSHEVIST INVASION.
CONCENTRATING ON MANCHURIE.

PEKING, June 13th.
Wan Fu Lin, the Commandant of the Railway Guard at Manchuria, telegraphs that 7,000 Bolshevist irregulars are concentrated about twenty li west of Manchuria, and that the intention on their part to occupy Manchuria is indicated by reports received.
The Heilungkiang administration is taking military precautions for its defence.

THE NEW PEKING CABINET.

PEKING, June 13th.
A mandate dated June 12th, was issued at 2:30 this morning, appointing the following Cabinet:
Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Dr. W. W. Yen (acting concurrently).
Minister of Finance.—Tung K'ang.
Minister of the Navy.—Li Ting-hsin.
Minister of Education.—Huang Yen-pai.
Minister for War.—General Wu Peifu.
Minister of Communications.—Kuo Eng-hung.
Minister for the Interior.—Tang Yen-kai.
Minister of Justice.—Wang Chung-hai.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.—Chang Kuo-kai.
Another mandate dated June 11th, and issued simultaneously, accepted the resignations of Chou Tzu-chi (the temporary Premier) and the members of his Cabinet.

THE PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE.

A mandate issued this morning, announcing President Li Yuan Hung's reinstatement, says "in recent years the country has suffered from previous misgovernment, and the people have been subjected to misery and pain."
Recently communications reached me from the two Houses of Parliament, educational, agricultural, and commercial institutions, requesting me to resume the Presidency in view of the dangerous conditions prevailing.
The obvious sincerity of these requests made it impossible for me to decline, accordingly I came to Peking and took over the duties of President on June 11th. I shall do my utmost to act in the interests of the country and the people, and trust that my civil and military colleagues will assist me to the fullest extent of their power."

50 PER CENT. ARMY CUT.

President Li Yuan Hung proposes the disbanding of at least half the soldiery, allowing the provinces only one mixed brigade and one regiment each, the remainder of the forces becoming the National Army.

DR. WELLINGTON KOO DOES NOT
DESIRE PORTFOLIO.

PEKING, June 13th.
Dr. Wellington Koo informed a representative of Reuter's Agency that he does not want to take up the Foreign Affairs Portfolio, but he might come back to China a few months later.

NEW BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL
AT SHANGHAI.MR. SIDNEY BARTON, C.M.G.
APPOINTED.

PEKING, June 13th.
The British Secretary for State has approved of the appointment of Mr. Sidney Barton, C.M.G., as Consul-General in Shanghai.
[Mr. Barton has for some time past been the Chinese Secretary to the British Legation in Peking. He joined the Consular Service of China in 1892, acted as Assistant Commissioner at Wei-haiwei from 1899 to 1901; was interpreter to the British Consulate of the China Field Force during the operations at Tientsin for two months in 1900 and was appointed Assistant Political Officer during the advance on Peking. He was afterwards for a short time Vice-Consul at Tientsin, in 1901, and from there went to Peking as Accountant to the Legation. In 1906 he was appointed to Shanghai as Vice-Consul and in 1908 was promoted to be one of H.M.'s Vice-Consuls in China, and was employed as Vice-Consul in Shanghai till June 1910. In December, 1910, he became Acting Chinese Secretary at Peking and received the substantive appointment in May, 1911. Mr. Barton was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1910.]

STRIKES IN INDIA.
10,000 SEAMEN CEASE WORK.

CALCUTTA, June 13th.
All shipping is affected owing to a strike of 10,000 Indian seamen, including the firemen and stewards, over an increased wage demand.
The position of the stevedores' and coolies' strike is unchanged.

JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF
SAGHALIEN.

THE WASHINGTON ASSURANCES.

LONDON, June 13th.
In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. C. B. Harmsworth said that the Japanese representative at the Washington Conference, gave an assurance that the occupation of North Saghalien would come to an end as soon as a satisfactory settlement could be arranged with an orderly Russian Government, but the evacuation had not yet commenced.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
RECONSTRUCTION.FRENCH FINANCE MINISTER CON-
SIDERING SCHEME.

PARIS, June 13th.
It is announced that the Minister of Finance hopes to be able to submit, by the end of the week, a scheme which he is now considering, authorising the creation of a financial concern to replace the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The Minister himself is believed to favour the proposal.

THE LATE SIR PATRICK MANSON
ESTATE.

LONDON, June 13th.
The late Sir Patrick Manson (formerly of Hongkong) left estate valued at £257,409.

CORONA CLUB DINNER.

SPEECH BY UNDER SECRETARY
FOR THE COLONIES.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT MUST NOT BE
ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 13th.
Presiding at a dinner at the Corona Club, at which there was a distinguished company of Colonial administrators and officials, Mr. Wood, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, urged the desirability of not arresting schemes for the development of the Colonies, however, much other economy might be essential.

INSTRUCTION PERIOD FOR
COLONIAL OFFICE OFFICIALS.

He announced, amid approving cheers, that he had recommended to the Secretary of State, that all future officials in the Colonial Office, shall be required to spend some period of instruction and time in one or other of the Colonies.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT A
SERVICE TO THE EMPIRE.

In referring especially to the Far East, Mr. Wood paid a glowing tribute to the service to the Empire, rendered by the Prince of Wales' visits to the Dominions and Colonies, which was a standing refutation of the doctrines of those who affected to regard monarchy as an effete institution.

SYMPATHY FOR FEDERATED
MALAY STATES.

He declared that there was no part of the Empire for whom those at Home felt a greater sympathy, than the Federated Malay States, who, in days of prosperity, gave generously to the mother country, and on whom the days of adversity had fallen with exceptional severity, and he wished he could say that he saw the end of their difficulties.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE RUBBER
INDUSTRY.

The rubber industry's difficulties had been engaging the continuous attention of a committee, under Sir James Stephenson, the result of whose labours he believed would assist in bringing about happier conditions in the trade.

A TRIBUTE TO "HONGKONG'S
GOVERNOR AND OFFICIALS."

Mr. Wood paid a tribute to the determination with which the Governor and officials of Hongkong had dealt with the strike.

TRADE MARKS CASE,
APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL
OF SUMMONS.

Mr. Macnamara, appearing at the Magistracy, on behalf of Messrs. Gibson and Co., the complainants in a case in which the Sincere Company and the Sang Tai Company were charged with infringing the trade mark of the complainant, asked Mr. Lindell to allow the summons to be withdrawn, as the two parties had arrived at an agreement as to what they should do in the future. He also applied for an order to be made for the return of the goods seized under the summons, this course also having been agreed upon by the complainants.
The goods referred to in the summons were five cases of belling.
Mr. M. M. Watson, for the Sincere Company, agreed to the application.
The Magistrate asked if the Sang Tai Company was included in the application.

Mr. Macnamara replied that this was so, the Sincere Company having made themselves responsible for the future action of the Sang Tai firm. No compensation, with the exception of the Court costs, had been paid as the complainants were satisfied that the defendants had had no knowledge of the origin of the belling.
The application for withdrawal was granted.

BISHOP POZZONI FINED.
SANITARY BOARD PROSECUTION.NUISANCES ON OLD ST. JOSEPH'S
BUILDING.

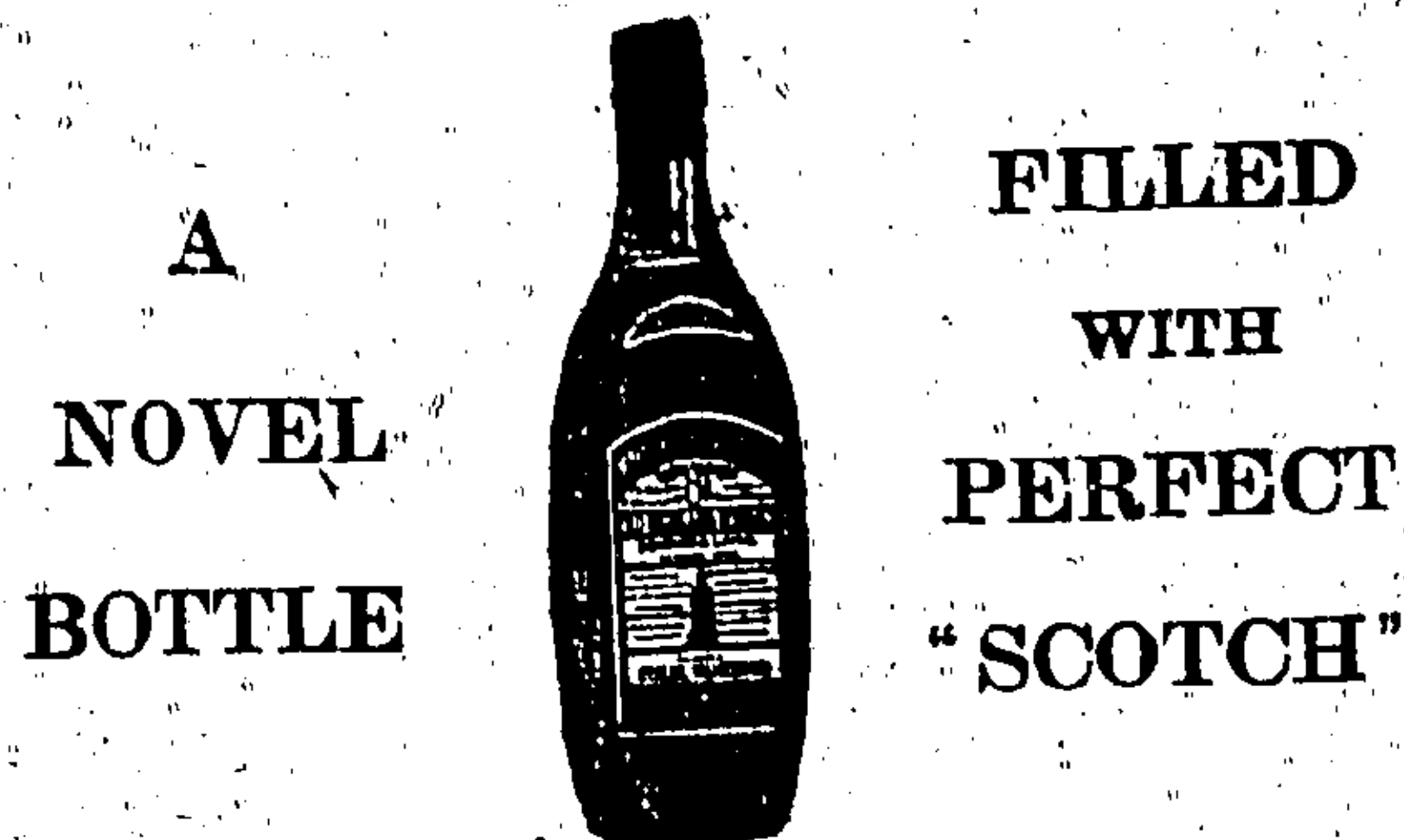
Four summonses against the Right Rev. Bishop Pozzoni, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Hongkong, were dealt with before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning. The summonses were in respect of nuisances created by an accumulation of rubbish in the servants' quarters and compound of St. Joseph's Building, Robinson Road.
Mr. R. E. A. Webster appeared on behalf of the Bishop and said that the Bishop was in no way responsible for the building although it is the property of the Roman Catholic Mission. Mr. Webster explained that the building had passed under a contract to a man named Hop Shun, to whom the notices were turned over directly they had been received.
The Magistrate pointed out the owner of the building was the responsible party in law.
To this Mr. Webster agreed and said he was prepared to admit a technical offence. He understood that the nuisances had been removed since the summonses were served. Hop Shun was the man who managed the estate and there were some Chinese tenants in the building.
Sanitary Inspector Hill said that he had visited the building this morning and found the nuisances had been abated. He had served notices on the Bishop between May 23rd and 25th before taking out the summonses.
Continuing, Mr. Webster said that other building operations were going on near the building and the building material was stored on the compound. He thought that this had a lot to do with the nuisance, but they could not remove the material as there was no where else to put it.
Inspector Hill said that while the building material had something to do with it, what he complained about was the presence of house refuse in the compound, the dirty state of the basement, and the choked condition of the surface drains which could be and had been, remedied.
Remarking that the Bishop should set a good example in such matters, the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5 on each summons.

THE RENT RESTRICTION
ORDINANCE.

A CANTON COMMENT.

For the amusement if not for the education of our readers from a leading article in the *Canton Times* on the subject of our Rent Restriction Ordinance:—
"We shall not enlarge upon the Ordinance as a sound or unsound economic measure. We do not think that this should be even regarded as class legislation. Both are debatable topics and might well be discussed at length in the Journal of Economics and Legislation. What we do insist upon is that the houses have assumed such a point these days that they may well be classed among the railroads, the post office and the like, public service corporations in which government interference is absolutely essential to regulate their activities in the manner most conducive to the public welfare. Every body takes it for granted that the government should regulate the postal rates and the freight rates in the same manner. The rates of the railroad stock holders. Men must have shelter as he must have water, communication and the like. When he cannot get that by reason of the harsh manipulation of unscrupulous people, then it is up to the government to step in and enable him to obtain such without undue hardship to him.
The problem of housing accommodation in Canton to-day is just as acute as it is in London. It is just as acute by no means reached its highest stage. In fact it is beginning to gather momentum. Extra-month's rent and other devices are freely and almost universally applied. To what length are we drifting? Who can say? We shall hope, in vain for the generosity and fair-mindedness of the land-lord. Happily we have a municipal government second to none in the world. It is not monopolized by the landed class. It has fearlessly acted for the public welfare and we sincerely hope that it will also take the housing problem within its scope of activity and give us real protection by drastic prosecutions of all land-lords who attempt to fleece their tenants. Land-lords here can cry as well as land-lords elsewhere, and if this matter is not thrashed out carefully the land is bound to grow every day. When once it has gathered sufficient foothold these threats of every description will be of no avail.
The Government of Singapore has plenty of lands and houses but they are for government servants only. Hongkong Government has plenty of lands and houses but the people continue to pay high rents and something else to pay hiked at by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong. When land-lords predominate in the Councils; look not for remedy therefrom without public initiative. The Canton Government cannot boast of possession of lands and houses but it can boast of better regard for the public welfare and we look to it for wise and timely regulation and control of the housing problem before the evil has taken too deep a root as it undoubtedly has in other places. For the protection of business and for the safe-guard of our homes, we commend this to the careful consideration of our Government."

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S "N. J. CLUB"



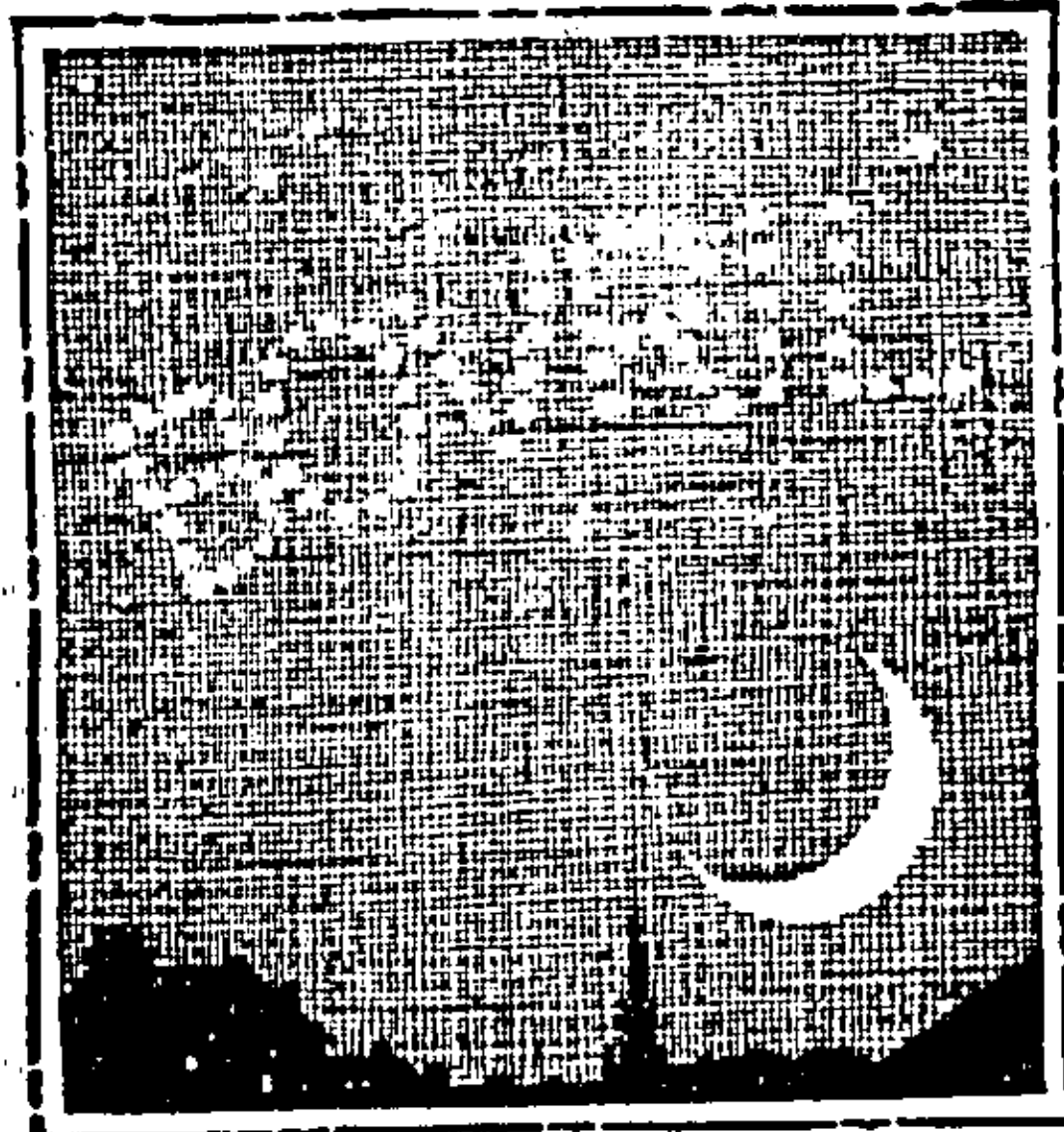
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WOMAN BARRISTER. FIRST CALL TO THE BAR.

Austerity and dignified ceremonial, observance of quaint old customs, and the dissipation of it all in noise when the Masters of the Bench have retired to sip their port, are the characteristics of any call night. The legal Inns differ in minor ways in their observances. It fell to Inner Temple on May 10th, to make what will be an historic "call." Law has been the subject of growth from times so remote that any starting-point it is impossible to fix, and the English Inns are themselves of an antiquity that none can measure with accuracy; but never since the foundation of the earliest of them have they given to a woman learned in the law the privilege to practise at the Bar. Dr. Ivy Williams, of Oxford, on this occasion received her call. She is not, in fact, the first woman barrister. Last November Miss Kyle and Miss Deverell were called to the Irish Bar in Dublin.

So there was just the stir of pleasant curiosity in the quiet courts of the Temple when the "pinner" made his accustomed round of them, blowing his ox-horn as a call to barristers and students to dinner. Unfortunately for the purposes of a "show" Inner Temple is not the most satisfactory of the four Inns of Court. In Middle Temple, for instance, the body of passed students move in procession through the hall to the Benchers' table on the dais, before which they line up, and there are harangued by the Treasurer, and there sign the roll. This takes place before dinner, and should the year's Treasurer chance to be verbose the assembled company shudder at the prospect of cold meats.

Inner Temple gives its call, not in hall, where hundreds can be present, counting parents, cousins, and aunts, who in Middle Temple on such occasions find accommodation in the mistle's gallery, but in privacy. To the Parliament Room, when the Benchers have retired there after dinner, the newly-fledged barristers are summoned, and the Benchers, and these alone, know what takes place. Wigs are not worn. Regulation decreed on this occasion that Miss Williams should appear attired in the simplicity of woman's evening dress, and she was little distinguished from other women students. A few who in curiosity lingered about the open door that admitted the company to dinner felt just a shade disappointed. Mr. Henry Fickling Dickens, K.C., the Common Serjeant, is this year's Treasurer of Inner Temple. It fell to him to address the new barristers, and with the customary welcome to them and discourse upon the responsibilities and privileges of their chosen profession, no doubt he took occasion to refer to the admission of women, but what he said it is not etiquette to disclose.

THE SARTORIAL QUESTION.

Miss Williams owes the precedence of her call to the fact that she was awarded a certificate of honour at her examination, which exempts her from keeping her last two terms. Eight other women have passed the final examinations, but they have still terms to keep before they are qualified for their call. The new barristers are marshalled in seniority, honours coming first, and as senior student it became Miss Williams's privilege to head the body, and, what is more—an ordeal very trying to the nervous—to express, in her first speech, as a barrister, their acknowledgments for the Treasurer's address. What she said is also not on record, so strict is the privacy that the Inns maintain. But experience that already she has gained as a lecturer on law at Oxford no doubt enabled her to surmount the first obstacle that confronts those of shy disposition, and to find her voice. She is a tall, dark woman, the daughter of Mr. George St. Swinton Williams, an Oxford solicitor, and her honours gained include the B.C.L. and M.A. of Oxford and LL.D. of London University.

The great sartorial question was decided by a committee of judges. They decreed what women barristers should wear in the courts. The black cap of the Continental bar was ruled out, and women, like men, will assume the white and curled horsehair wig. They adopt, too, the bands, or neck-piece. They have the stiff gown. It must be worn over a dark dress, which is to be high at the neck, and long enough to show below the gown. Dignity of the profession disapproves both "V's" and abbreviated skirts. Mr. Justice Chelmsford sat as chairman of the committee on this important point of law, and it is but just to assume that the judges' wives had some say upon the choice of attire, at least in the way of advice.

Although Miss Williams is herself reticent in statement, it is understood that she does not at present intend to practise at the Bar, though briefs no doubt will be offered to her.—Daily Telegraph.

SCOTSMAN'S QUAIN WILL.

An ex-schoolmaster and science teacher, named James Campbell Christie, who resided at 48, Kilmarnock-street, Cathcart, Glasgow, has made some extraordinary requests in his will. He left £3,440. The testator states both at home and abroad he had eaten in the very cheapest of places, frequented by only the poorest. He states: "I specially and particularly desire that my body shall be cremated at the Crematorium, Maryhill; I paid the fee in advance on February 2nd, 1907." The testator bequeathed his personal clothing and bed-clothes to the Old Men and Women's Home, Glasgow. "If not accepted, they might be given to the Charity Organisation Society or to any really necessitous or deserving persons whose circumstances are well known to any of his trustees, with a strong preference in favour of next abstinence." (Continued at foot of next column.)



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HONGKONG.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

June 15th.

Yokohama Maru, Chinese str., 241 tons, Capt. Chua Hing, from Hongkong, with a general cargo. On Fat S.S. Co.

Yokohama Maru, Chinese str., 1,338 tons, Capt. A. P. Sangster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. C.M.S.N. Co.

Yokohama Maru, Chinese str., 241 tons, Capt. Chan Kum, from Port Bayard, with a general cargo. Hung Shun & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Norwegian str., 681 tons, Capt. E. H. H. from Newchwang, with a general cargo. Kwong Mow Tai.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 2,045 tons, Capt. K. Tanaka, from Sakito, with coal. Mitsui Bishi & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Chinese str., 941 tons, Capt. M. Yoshizawa, from Nagasaki, with coal. Yick Tai & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese str., 1,303 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.

June 14th.

Alabama Maru, Japanese str., 6,043 tons, Capt. T. Yamaguchi, from Vancouver, with a general cargo. O.S.E.

Albatross, British str., 4,273 tons, Capt. E. Taylor, from Kaituma, with a general cargo. B. & S.

Catchall, British str., 6,312 tons, Capt. B. J. Woodgett, from Singapore, with a general cargo. B. & S.

Wanching, British str., 1,285 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Foochow, with a general cargo. D.L. & Co.

Hatsumi, British str., 641 tons, Capt. C. Page, from Hoihow, with a general cargo. Ho Shun S.S. Co.

Wanching, Chinese str., 771 tons, Capt. R. Abbott, from Saigon, with rice. Carroll Bros.

Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Lohm, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Chiu On S.S. Co.

Malaya, Danish str., 5,512 tons, Capt. N. P. Kruse, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. Manners & Backhouse.

Nagato Maru, Japanese str., 4,324 tons, Capt. S. Takeda, from Yokohama, with a general cargo. N.Y.K.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,416 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Shanghai, with a general cargo. B. & S.

Soochow, British str., from Canton.

Soochu Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

Tachung, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. R. M. de la Sala, from Saigon, with rice. Ching Kee.

CLEARANCES.

June 14th.

Albatross, str. Singapore.

Banika, for Hongkong.

Belmont, for Shanghai.

Chankang, for Hongkong.

Chankang, for Amoy.

Hain, for Canton.

Jade, for Pakhoi.

Kwai Wah, for Tientsin.

Passat, for Swatow.

Persia Maru, for Dairen.

Rouder, for Batavia.

Sang Hei, for Amoy.

Sinkiang, for Canton.

Soochow, for Amoy.

Soochu Maru, for Swatow.

Sungshan Maru, for Canton.

Tingyang, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. **Hain**, from Shanghai: Mr. Hockstadt.

Per s.s. **Chankang**, from Foochow, etc.: Mr. W. J. Cummins, Mr. L. E. Patten, Miss Nisbet, Mr. W. J. Roberts, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. W. N. Cuthbertson and Mrs. J. C. Frewin.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The B.M.S. **Empress of Canada** arrived at Yokohama on June 13th, a.m., left the same evening, and is due at Vancouver on June 22nd.

The s.s. **Admiral** (Blue Funnel) arrived at Liverpool on June 10th.

The s.s. **Albatross** (Blue Funnel) for New York and Boston left Kaituma on June 12th, was due here on June 14th, and will be despatched to-day for Singapore.

The s.s. **Myrmidon** (Blue Funnel), from Liverpool, left Singapore on June 12th, and is due here on June 15th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Togo Maru** (Australia line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Nagasaki on June 13th, and is expected here on June 15th.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Mokichi Maru** (European line) left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji and Shanghai on June 13th, and is expected here on June 22nd.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Malumoto Maru** (Hamburg line) left London for Hongkong via Suez on May 20th, and is expected here on July 2nd.

The B.L. (Apar Line) s.s. **Janis** is expected to arrive at Hongkong on or about June 15th.

The E. & A. s.s. **St. Albans** left Sydney with the Australian mail on June 13th, and is due to arrive at this port on July 3rd.

The motor-ship **Teneriffe** of the N.A.A.L. (Norwegian Africa and Australia Line, China and Japan Service) is due to arrive here about the middle of next month. The ship left Antwerp on May 27th for the East.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bengal Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 10th.

Empress of Japan, due June 23rd.

Janus (Apar Line), due June 18th.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due June 17th, 9 a.m.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due about July 1st.

Luna Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 16th.

Mito Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 16th.

Myrmidon (Blue Funnel), due June 18th.

Nikko Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.

Tokushima Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 15th.

Tyndarus (Blue Funnel), due June 28th.

Yamaguchi Maru (N.Y.K.), due June 17th.

Yura (B.L.S.N.), due June 16th.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 14th, at 12.12.—Pressure is highest over the Pacific. It has increased moderately over N.E. Japan, and decreased slightly at Guam. It is nearly stationary at other reporting stations.

A shallow depression is still shown over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 14th June, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1st, 20.33 inches, against an average of 20.44 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST

Hongkong to Gap Book S. winds, moderate, squally; generally cloudy; occasional rain.

Formosa Channel — The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook — No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, June 14th.

	Previous On Day	On Day	On Day
	at 3 p.m.	6 a.m.	3 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.71	29.74
Temperature	84	79	82
Humidity	83	91	83
Wind Direction	E	NE	S
Wind Force	3	1	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.0	0.0	0.15

Highest open-air Temperature on 13th, 85.

Lowest open-air Temperature on 14th, 79.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 21st June, 1922.

High Water.				Low Water.			
Day of Week	Day of Month	H'gong Standard Time	Height	Day of Week	Day of Month	H'gong Standard Time	Height
Thur	15	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
		2 25	4 12		6 2	3 5	5
Fri	16	0 23	4 5		7 55	3 1	4
		3 19	4 12		7 3	3 1	4
Sat	17	1 16	5 4		8 46	3 1	4
		4 12	4 9		9 26	3 1	4
Sun	18	2 23	4 9		10 22	3 1	4
		4 53	4 5		10 22	3 1	4
Mon	19	3 30	4 5		11 57	3 1	4
		4 46	4 5		11 17	3 1	4
Tues	20	5 48	4 4		0 49	3 1	4
		5 54	4 2		1 17	3 1	4
Wed	21	8 15	3 5		0 1	3 1	4
		8 55	4 1		1 23	3 1	4

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANTUNG.

WATER LEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation.	1922		1921	
	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Wuchow, W. River	+79.50	-2.42	16.30	15.80
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	4.30	3.80
Linkongchow, N. River	+57.00	—	9.00	8.00
Samshui, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	4.40	3.90
Shikong, E. River	+15.15	-0.98	10.38	9.71

Engineer-in-Chief.

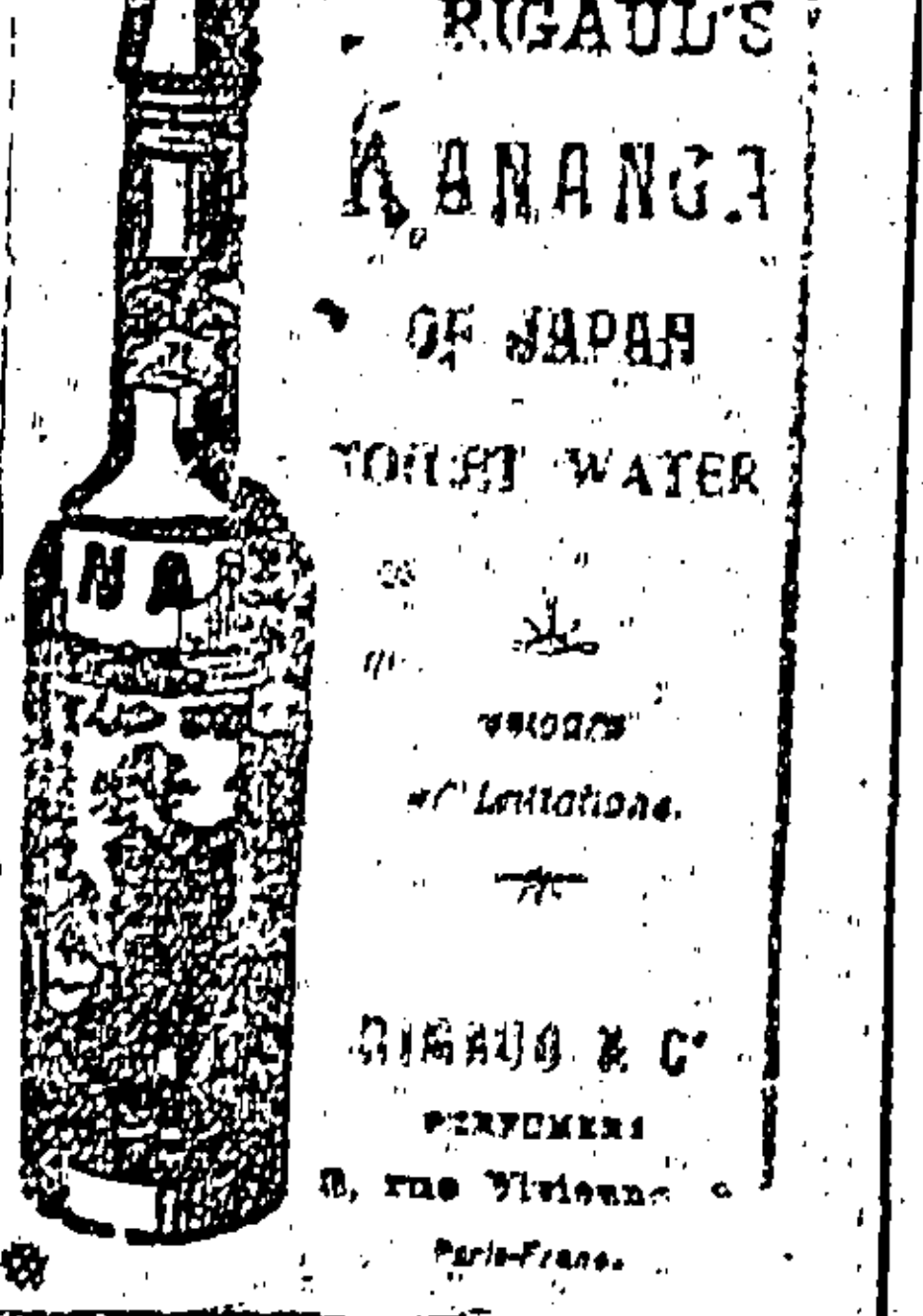
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	From Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver		From Canada	Dis. England
Empress Russia	June 15	July 3	Empress France	July 11	July 18
Empress Japan	June 28	July 19	Empress Scotland	July 25	Aug. 1
Empress Asia	July 13	July 31	Empress France	Aug. 8	Aug. 15
Empress Canada	July 27	Aug. 14	Empress Scotland	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
Empress Russia	Aug. 10	Aug. 28	Empress France	Sept. 5	Sept. 12
Empress Australia	Aug. 24	Sept. 11	Empress Scotland	Sept. 19	Sept. 26
Empress Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25	Empress France	Oct. 3	Oct. 10

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August 10th. July 8th.

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S.S. "NILE" July 22nd. August 31st.

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S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" sailing about 2nd half of July.

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YOKOHAMA MARU (Calling Keelung) Wednesday, 26th July, at 11 a.m.

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MISHIMA MARU Friday, 23rd June, at 11 a.m.

HAKOZAKI MARU Friday, 24th July, at 11 a.m.

JAMO HQ via DUNKIRK, LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MITO MARU Friday, 16th June.

GIVKPOOL via MARSEILLES and VALENCIA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU Friday, 18th June.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.

TANGO MARU Tuesday, 20th June, at 11 a.m.

YOSHINO MARU Tuesday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA

DELEGOA MARU Thursday, 29th June.

NEW YORK via Suez.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

OBYLON MARU Monday, 26th June.

JALOUTIA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOTA MARU Friday, 23rd June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

NIKKO MARU Friday, 16th June, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

YAMAGATA MARU Sunday, 18th June.

MALACCA MARU Thursday, 15th June.

LIMA MARU Saturday, 17th June.

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